Slide 1: Cover slide

Good morning and good evening everybody and welcome to Rio Tinto half year results. It is very good to be with you again after seeing many of you in Ulaanbaatar only two weeks ago.

We will follow normal proceedings today. Jakob and Peter will take you through introductory remarks.

We will follow that with a question and answer session.

Please limit yourself to one question and one follow up so we can cover as many people as possible.

Slide 2: Cautionary and supporting statements

Slide 3 Jakob Stausholm, Chief Executive

Thank you, Menno.

Good morning and good evening to those of you in the east.

It's a pleasure to be with you in London once again, with Peter by my side.

Before I start, I would like to acknowledge and pay my respects to all Traditional Owners and First Nations people that host our operations around the world.

Slide 4 Strong financials and consistent progress

This year, as many of you know, our company has been celebrating its 150th anniversary.

We have been taking this opportunity to reflect on who we are – the moments from our history we should learn and grow from.

But also, what we do really well.

Consistent progress. Innovation where it matters. World-class assets and people. A meaningful commitment to our shareholders through our balanced approach to capital allocation.

This is the story we are working hard to continue.

In February, I told you our focus was about building an even stronger Rio Tinto, by investing in the health of our business and shaping our portfolio for the future. We are still doing just that.

We are laying the foundations for our longer-term success, by making astute decisions that are getting the best out of our assets.

And while we continue to operate against a challenging backdrop, time and time again we are proving our resilience.

Once again, our results in the first half of 2023 demonstrate our fundamental financial strength. However, with a new feature this half – growth.

We have achieved solid underlying earnings of $5.7 billion, free cash flow of $3.8 billion, a return on capital employed of 20% and an uplift in production of 5%. We are profitable and growing.

As a result, we will return $2.9 billion to our shareholders. This 50% payout is in line with our policy and again reflects disciplined capital allocation, and an unchanged net debt of around $4 billion.

We are executing our strategy with confidence.

We have a clear pathway.

And we are now building momentum along this pathway.

Slide 5 Investing in the health of our business while shaping our portfolio for the future

Let me give you a taste of the ways we are investing in the health of our business and shaping our portfolio for the future in the first half.

Part of this is creating a safe environment – safety is and always will be our top priority.

We are right now investigating two significant process instability incidents at our iron and titanium complex at Sorel, which did not result in any injuries or exposures.

Our Kennecott smelter experienced a loss of containment of furnace gas during maintenance work for the shutdown, which led to the exposure of multiple people – who were treated and cleared.

These incidents show that we can never be complacent when it comes to safety. We are determined to take the learnings from these incidents to continue to improve our risk management.

Still, we continue to see results as we roll out our Safe Production System – driving us towards our objective of becoming best operator and improving the health of our assets.

This is delivering real results in the Pilbara. We recognise there is a lot more to do, but we are focused on driving this improvement across our global portfolio.

Meanwhile, we continue to put significant time and effort into building a thriving culture and implementing the learnings from the Everyday Respect Report.

Our commitment to culture change extends to how we engage with the societies around us. We are making progress on strengthening our social licence with the communities in which we operate.

For example, the approach we are taking at the Western Range project, our first codesigned iron ore mine. So far, our cooperative approach has deepened our relationship with the traditional owners, the Yinhawangka people.

We have also made progress to shape our portfolio this half. Let me offer you 8 examples.

First, earlier this month, we took a large group of international investors and analysts to visit our Oyu Tolgoi underground copper mine, where we now have achieved first sustainable production.

Second, our investment of nearly half a billion dollars to expand underground operations at Kennecott in Utah is projected to deliver around 250 thousand tonnes of additional mined copper over the next decade, alongside open cut operations.

Third, we announced the joint venture with First Quantum to unlock La Granja in Peru, one of the largest undeveloped copper projects in the world.

Fourth, in aluminium we're expanding the AP60 smelter. This is amongst the lowest carbon technology commercially available today and the first investment in a new smelter in the Western world since we rebuilt the Kitimat smelter more than a decade ago.

Fifth, last week we entered into an agreement to form a joint venture – Matalco – that will position us to be a leader in providing recycled aluminium in North America.

Sixth, we've taken steps to advance Simandou – a world-class high-grade iron ore deposit that has tremendous potential for us, our customers and the people of Guinea.

We have in parallel made further progress on the ground, including to strengthen the local team.

Seventh, we've started construction on our Western Range iron ore project.

And eighth, at Sorel, we've started production from our BlueSmelting demonstration plant.

It all comes back to our purpose: Finding better ways to provide the materials the world needs.

Peter and I will come back to some of these later.

As we build momentum through 2023, with a clear pathway to meeting our strategic objectives, we are in a strong position to deliver value to our shareholders.

Let me now hand over to Peter to take you through the financials for the first half. Thank you.

Slide 6: Peter Cunningham Chief Financial Officer

Thank you, Jakob.

Good morning and good evening everyone.

Slide 7: Robust results

We've announced a robust set of results.

We entered 2023 with some good operational momentum with five consecutive quarters of improvement in our Pilbara operations, the start of underground production at Oyu Tolgoi and our Kitimat aluminium smelter ramping up towards full capacity.

There was some moderation in headline inflation but it does remain a drag on earnings. Lower prices and cost increases resulted in underlying EBITDA declining 25% to $11.7 billion.

Cash flow from operations of $7.0 billion included a build in working capital which I will explain later.

Free cash flow of $3.8 billion was after $3 billion of capital expenditure.

Following $3.7 billion of dividends paid, we ended June with net debt of $4.4 billion, virtually unchanged from the end of last year.

With a 20% return on capital and underlying earnings of $5.7 billion, we have declared an interim ordinary dividend of $2.9 billion, representing a 50% payout, in line with our practice.

We did take an impairment of $800 million after tax on our Gladstone alumina refineries. These refineries account for more than half of our scope 1 CO_2 emissions in Australia. The impairment test was triggered by regulation requiring heavy industrial carbon emitters to purchase carbon credits. But it also reflects the very difficult market conditions that these assets face compounded by operational challenges and our improved understanding of the investment needed for decarbonisation.

But remember, these refineries are a key part of our integrated aluminium operations and provide security of supply to our smelting business.

Now let's look at the market context.

Slide 8: Commodity prices recovering from low point in H2 but still down materially YoY

As ever, movements in commodity prices were the most significant driver of our financials. First half demand was relatively soft and supply constraints eased, leading to materially lower prices year on year but a modest rebound from the lows of last year's second half.

The Platts 62% iron ore index dropped 14%, LME copper declined 10% and LME aluminium was down 24% compared with the first half of 2022.

The price declines are clearly reflected in the charts, but I would just highlight that our average realised iron ore price relative to the index improved further due to narrowing relativities for lower grade products.

We are beginning to see the impact of the energy transition. For example, newer applications like solar panels added around 1% per annum growth to global aluminium demand. But overall, the aluminium segment was soft.

Copper prices also trended down, in line with sentiment as China's recovery seemed to lose steam and the market moved to a short position for the first time in 12 months.

Slide 9: Our major commodities: trading below their real-term 2010 average

I would like to take a minute to provide additional context on commodity prices. It can be useful to look at them from a longer-term perspective, removing the noise of short-term volatility and factoring in the impact of the elevated inflation we have recently experienced.

This chart shows rolling 12-month average prices for iron ore, aluminium and copper starting from January 2010 and rebased to 2023 real terms. We have indexed these and show the average of the 13 years as 100.

The chart shows that prices have now been declining for over a year as the period of commodity-intensive growth and supply bottlenecks faded. Over the past few years, cost pressures across the industry have lifted and steepened cost curves providing price support. Consequently, in nominal terms prices may appear elevated but in real terms they are actually trading below the average since 2010. More recently falling costs in some commodities are starting to flow through to lower commodity pricing, in particular aluminium.

Turning now to the EBITDA movement.

Slide 10: Pricing remains the biggest driver - rate of cost inflation slowing but still a headwind

In aggregate, commodity prices lowered EBITDA by $3.3 billion.

Iron ore was negative $1.6 billion, with aluminium down $1.4 billion and copper prices down $200 million.

Let me make a few points on inflation.

This is still having a significant impact on earnings, although cost increases are slowing from the nadir of last year's second half.

We have not yet seen softer markets translate into lower input costs but we would expect to see this in the second half of the year. While the Brent oil price is down, again due to contract lags we won't see the benefits until the second half. Similarly, the lower market-linked prices for raw materials in our Aluminium business take longer to pass through, mainly due to us holding 3 to 4 months of inventories through the value chain.

There was positive momentum at some of our operations. We benefited from increased iron ore sales and higher volumes of aluminium from Kitimat, albeit a lower proportion of value-added products.

We continue to experience tightness in our key labour markets, in Western Australia, Quebec and Utah, which raised costs above general inflation.

We also experienced temporary operational issues at Kennecott and IOC which had negative impacts on EBITDA.

And we incurred higher evaluation costs, as activities on the ground accelerate, in particular in Guinea but also in Argentina where we continue to expense the Rincon project. While it is a peak year for E&E given the Simandou project, it is important to have a strong pipeline of options for the future.

Slide 11: Cash conversion impacted by working capital movements

Turning now to our cash generation. This half there were a number of factors impacting conversion of EBITDA to cash - some are one-offs, some are seasonal. Importantly, this is not a step increase and there will always be ebb and flow over periods.

An increase in working capital of $900 million, reflected a build in Run-of-Mine ore in the Pilbara and seasonally higher spares & stores – including the Diavik winter road. Payables were also lower, due to the timing of spend and normal volatility in amounts due to JV partners and employees. We would expect some of this outflow to reverse in the second half.

Operating cash flow was also impacted by dividends from Escondida. These are not always aligned with EBITDA, in particular given that Escondida is moving into a period of substantial reinvestment.

Slide 12: Pilbara iron ore, Canadian smelters and Oyu Tolgoi driving our momentum

Onto Product Group performance.

Our iron ore business continues to perform well. Gudai-Darri reached nameplate capacity in the second quarter and we now expect full year shipments to be in the upper half of our 320 to 335 million tonne guidance range.

Aluminium had a better half operationally, with volumes of metal up 9% due to the recovery at Kitimat. This is now at 90% of capacity and remains on track to reach nameplate later this year. The 24% drop in LME prices meant that EBITDA margins halved compared with last year's first half but there was a modest recovery from the second half.

Looking ahead, we are materially strengthening our aluminium business in North America for the next cycle, not just with Kitimat. We have approved our first investment in smelting for over a decade with the expansion of AP60, replacing the old Arvida smelter. We also approved the addition of 30,000 tonnes of new recycling capacity at Arvida and at Alma we are increasing capacity of low-carbon, high-value billets by 200,000 tonnes. And just last Friday we announced we are entering into a 50% joint venture - Matalco, meaning that we will manage the sales & marketing of up to 900,000 tonnes of additional recycled product across our key North American market.

Clearly the highlight for Copper was first sustainable production from Oyu Tolgoi underground. We have invested significantly in Mongolia, not least with last year's acquisition of TRQ, and we are now set to reap the benefits over the next five years.

Kennecott and Escondida had some operational challenges in the half, both planned and unexpected, with Escondida experiencing geotechnical instability in the open pit and unplanned maintenance at the concentrator.

We recognise that we need to lift performance at Kennecott. We are investing in the open pit and underground to extend the life of the operations and uplift capacity. We are also rebuilding the smelter – a one in ten-year event – to achieve its full potential. In fact, we have extended the refurbishment to include a full rebuild of the flash converting furnace, which should further improve asset stability and process safety management.

In Minerals, at IOC we saw improved performance at the mine and concentrator in the first five months but this was more than offset by the loss of almost a month's production in June due to forest fires, while Iron & Titanium and Boron suffered some market weakness.

Let me now explain Rincon lithium capital increase. This has risen to $335 million for the 3,000 tonne per annum starter plant. In 2022, we took the decision to proceed quickly to accelerate market entry. Since then, further studies have led to an extended schedule. We added to scope, for example to drive column performance in our DLE technology and we added a waste storage facility. We still think that the commitment to the starter plant was the right decision. The learnings and design improvements will be carried over to the full-scale project. Early works such as the airstrip and phase one construction camp are already complete - on time and on budget – and capital intensity for full-scale is in line with current brine projects in Argentina. It is slightly higher than some recent hard rock projects, but we would expect the investment in DLE to lead to lower opex and higher recoveries.

Slide 13: Continued momentum in our Pilbara Iron Ore business

Returning to our Pilbara business. Our first half performance sustained the strong momentum from the second half of last year. With Gudai-Darri now at full tilt and the current wave of replacement mines like Robe Valley in production we have improved the health of the system by offsetting depletion, reducing volatility and lifting mine capacity.

The systematic approach of our Safe Production System is now yielding clear results from full deployments last year at both Tom Price and Brockman 4. We remain on track to meet our target of a 5 million tonne production uplift this year.

The 7% uplift in half year production, a weaker Australian dollar and moderation in inflation have resulted in unit costs declining modestly to $21 per tonne.

Our SP10 product will remain an integral part of the mix. It was 10% in the first half, and with higher anticipated production in second half, we expect an increase in the proportion of SP10 due to some constraints accessing higher grade material. Gudai-Darri has mitigated this to an extent – but still needs partners to maintain the Pilbara Blend.

We will need to invest in new replacement mines with an ongoing focus on asset integrity and operational discipline. We are working closely with local communities, Traditional Owners and governments to progress approvals for our next tranche of projects.

Slide 14: Oyu Tolgoi expected to yield significant FCF in 2nd half of decade

Turning now to Oyu Tolgoi. With just over $14 billion of invested capital, I am now looking forward to seeing the returns.

As the underground ramps up, it will become the world's fourth largest copper mine by 2030 with considerable gold revenues- supporting our ambition to produce 1 million tonnes of mined copper within five years. With $1.4 billion of growth capital remaining and annual sustaining capital of $300 to $400 million over the next decade, we are set to deliver significant returns and free cash flow from this Tier 1, multi-decadal asset.

Slide 15: We will continue to invest consistently through the cycle

Moving onto Capital allocation.

We will continue to invest through the cycle, balancing returns to shareholders with reinvestment for growth and de-risking future cash flows.

Sustaining capital, high-returning replacement projects and investment in decarbonisation remain our first priority for capital allocation.

This is followed by ordinary dividends within our well-established returns policy.

We then test investment in compelling growth against debt management and further cash returns to shareholders.

Last year, we saw a shift to growth with our first forays into M&A in over a decade.

But as I have mentioned before it is not a pre-determined budget. If value-adding projects are not ready then the funds will go back into the capital allocation wheel.

Let's now take a look at our capital expenditure profile in more detail.

Slide 16: Disciplined investing for growth and decarbonisation

We see capex rising to up to $10 billion in each of the next two years.

Over the last five years, we have been steadily increasing the allocated capital – to essential capex - as we focus on the health of our business to support our best operator objective. Today, this stands at around $3.5 billion for sustaining capital and $2 to $3 billion for replacement.

This is set to rise next year following approval of AP60 – which replaces the old Arvida smelter, but also gives us additional low-carbon metal.

Spend on decarbonisation projects also increases, albeit from a low base. It totaled just under $200 million for the half, split 50:50 between opex and capex.

Turning to growth capex. Over the last five years this has been all about Oyu Tolgoi. The spend is largely complete with the underground mine set to ramp up over the next five years.

With Oyu Tolgoi project spend coming to an end from 2025, we will start to see our share of Simandou ramping up. Other projects in our pipeline will also start to come through from this point.

While Simandou is not a committed investment, it is important we give a transparent view given we are well advanced in negotiations with our partners. The level of spend over the periods shown is fully dependent on timing of sanction following completion of final studies.

Slide 17: Attractive dividends remain paramount

Finally, the dividend.

In line with our usual practice, we have declared a 50% payout for the interim – this equates to $2.9 billion.

Going forward, we will continue to review whether additional returns are appropriate in line with our policy of supplementing the ordinary dividend in periods of strong earnings and cash generation.

We have remained very consistent with our shareholder returns policy, which has now been in place for 7 years.

The dividend remains a core part of our equity story, which we see as paramount for maintaining discipline.

Our financial strength means that we can accelerate our decarbonisation, reinvest for growth, and continue to pay attractive dividends through the cycle.

With that, let me hand back to Jakob.

Slide 18 Jakob Stausholm, Chief Executive

Thank you, Peter.

Slide 19 Gathering momentum with a clear pathway

Since I became chief executive, we have been putting together the puzzle pieces of our strategy.

When we introduced our purpose of "Finding better ways" last year, we completed the picture.

Our values of care, courage and curiosity are guiding us through a period of culture change.

Real change takes time, but there has already been a notable shift in the way we work.

Wherever I go in our business – whichever asset I visit, I see how a more inclusive approach is beginning to pay off.

Empowering our people to build a thriving culture underpins the performance of our business.

Our financials are resilient, even in a softening market.

And through our purpose and our four objectives we have a pathway to build an even stronger Rio Tinto for the long-term.

We are gathering momentum as we travel down that path.

Slide 20 Executing our strategy – Pilbara

Our Pilbara iron ore business has been consistently improving its performance over the past five quarters.

We upgraded our shipments forecasts to the upper half of our guidance in the second quarter – the first time we have done so in five years.

And a 7% production uplift this half reflects the benefits of an open, inclusive and values-based performance culture, the finalisation and ramp up of projects, and the implementation of the Safe Production System.

We have more to do to prove that we can achieve excellence across our portfolio, and it will take time before we see the full benefits.

But we are already seeing positive results from the Safe Production System whereever it has been implemented.

Everywhere we take the Safe Production System, we see an improvement in employee engagement, and resulting better performance.

This gives us confidence that as we roll it out across our whole business, there will be serious operational improvements.

With system health in a better shape, we are already focusing on operating efficiency and working extensively on the mid to long term pathway for our Western Australian iron ore system.

For those of you who can join us at the investor site visit, you'll hear more about that in October.

Slide 21 Our four objectives in action – Oyu Tolgoi, a world leading copper business

I also want to spend a little time talking about Oyu Tolgoi.

Some of you may have joined our recent trip there. If you did – I hope you will agree with me that this is just an amazing site, and one of the safest and most modern mines in the world.

I think Oyu Tolgoi shows our four objectives in action.

It already had a proven track record for a decade. And with first sustainable production from the underground, and the infrastructure ramping up on schedule, we entered a new era.

And we have a strong pipeline of options available to grow, to sustain, and to improve.

Oyu Tolgoi shows us as best operator, it shows how we are excelling in development – with impeccable ESG performance.

It is also an exceptional example of our cultural engagement and social licence.

I spent time with the Prime Minister again in Ulaanbaatar - we discussed the bright future of Mongolia.

I also met with local herders and community leaders from the town of Khanbogd, where we are partnering for long-term sustainable development, supported by our Oyu Tolgoi catalyst fund.

Our transformed relationship with the Mongolian government and the people of Mongolia is creating serious momentum.

And that momentum is reflected in our workforce. When I spoke to our people there, I could tell they really believed in the project and what it signifies for them, for Mongolia and for Rio Tinto.

Together, by putting our four objectives in action, we are confidently shaping Oyu Tolgoi to become the world's fourth largest copper mine by 2030, with many decades of operations to come.

Slide 22 Finding better ways to provide the materials the world needs

– our growing aluminium business

I also want to share a brilliant example of our purpose in action.

For this, I'll look closer at another material the world needs for the energy transition: aluminium. We're finding better ways to provide it.

I was in the Saguenay in Canada last month to announce the most significant investment in our aluminium business for more than a decade: 1.1 billion US dollars to expand our state-of-the-art AP60 smelter at Complexe Jonquière.

This expansion will provide an essential bridge to meet our customers' urgent and growing demand while we work towards the deployment of ELYSIS - the zero-carbon smelting technology that will revolutionise the industry over time.

At our Alma smelter, we've also begun construction to increase capacity to cast low-carbon, high-value aluminium billets.

And I'm excited about the developments we're making beyond primary aluminium.

Last week we announced our agreement with Giampaolo Group, one of North America's largest fully-integrated metal management businesses, to acquire a 50 per cent stake in the Matalco business.

This joint venture will really launch us into supplying recycled aluminium in the North American market with a leading position through assets with 900,000 tonnes of capacity, and demand forecast to grow significantly over the next five years.

This will be complemented by the new recycling facility we've commissioned at Arvida.

This is what we mean when we say we're finding better ways to provide the materials the world needs.

Slide 23 Global decarbonisation portfolio accelerating - near-term delivery remains a challenge

Which brings me to decarbonisation.

As you know, climate change is at the heart of our strategy. The copper, aluminium, iron ore and minerals we produce will all make the shift to Net Zero possible. As will green steel.

We remain committed to pursuing our pathway to a 50% reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, as well as our ongoing investment in scaling up breakthrough technologies to support our pathway to net-zero by 2050.

Let me give you a flavour of how we are taking practical steps to decarbonise our global portfolio, as part of our long-term strategy.

In April, we started a demonstration plant to test our BlueSmelting technology at Sorel-Tracy. We've since produced the first material from the plant.

BlueSmelting could generate 95% less greenhouse gas emissions than the current reduction process.

It would mean titanium dioxide, steel and metal powders all made with a significantly lower carbon footprint.

In California, our Boron operation has become the first open pit mine in the whole world to run its fleet of heavy machinery entirely on renewable diesel.

It shows what we can achieve when we collaborate with external partners – in this case the state of California – to reach our climate goals.

That's also why we signed a memorandum of understanding with China Baowu – the largest steelmaker in the world.

But we have also been clear that the challenge of decarbonisation is deeply complex. And that our progress is very much intertwined with that of the societies we are part of.

The activity and investment in decarbonisation projects across our global portfolio continues to accelerate. However, the physical delivery of emissions abatement has not progressed as fast as we would have liked.

While we expect to have made financial commitments to industrial abatement projects totalling more than 15% of group emissions by 2025, there will be a lag to the renewables, diesel replacement and process heat abatement this delivers.

As a result, we do not expect to achieve our targeted 15% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions until after 2025 unless we buy credits.

We know the challenge is immense for all of us in our industry and across our value chains. But there's no doubt that the measures we are taking will open new and exciting doors as we continue our decarbonisation journey.

Slide 24 Decarbonisation will drive demand for metals

While decarbonisation is a challenge, it yields plenty of opportunities.

Let's look briefly at what it means for demand for some of the metals we produce.

For example, the use of aluminium in solar panels. An estimated 12 tonnes of aluminium is needed for each megawatt of power from a solar panel.

As you can see, the trajectory of demand from the solar sector is compelling. Particularly in China.

Moving next to EVs, which are important for copper demand.

EV sales growth has been underpinned by supportive Government policies across the globe, including China, the US and Europe.

We expect the exciting trajectory for EV demand to continue, with more support from Governments, as they look to deliver their decarbonisation objectives.

These outlooks are super exciting for Rio Tinto, given the opportunities we have to grow both aluminium and copper production.

Slide 25 Growing value and future dividend potential

So, we have a clear pathway to success. We're following our objectives and our strategy. And we're gathering momentum as we travel along that pathway.

It's all about building a stronger Rio Tinto – for all of our stakeholders, including our shareholders.

Our financials are robust. They're driven by the quality of our assets, our great people and our balance sheet.

I have to admit that we don't have everything right yet. But we are constantly learning. And that learning is helping us move forward.

The work we will continue to do throughout 2023 will deliver future value and growth.

This all adds up to a healthier portfolio that we can grow profitably, and which allows us to pay attractive and increasing dividends to our shareholders.

The pieces are in place for our long-term success. The pathway is clear – and we are determined to deliver.

Thank you.